

INAUGURAL ADDRESS, /

with Appendix

OF

GOV. L. F. GROVER,

DELIVERED

To the Legislative Assembly Sept. 14, 1870.

SIXTH REGULAR SESSION.

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Inaugural Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In assuming the duties of Chief Executive, it is becoming in me to acknowledge the ample favors which an all-wise Providence has lavished upon us as a people.

Abundant harvests have been gathered, health prevails, and peace reigns throughout our borders.

We are now entering upon an important period of our development as a State. Our infancy as a Territorial Government has passed into history. Our early struggle as a young State of the Union has already turned the point of successful trial, and we now stand in the threshold of coming strength and power.

With a territory ranking among the largest of the sis-

terhood, with a soil equal to the best, and a climate of a salubrity and healthfulness enjoyed by none other, with resources for the employment of industry of great variety and extent, it would seem difficult to predict for Oregon anything short of a most successful career. In fact, with a creditable management of public affairs, nothing stands in the way of our prosperity.

At this juncture of our advancement, a vital question presents itself for determination. Our State is sparsely peopled. It is capable of supporting a dense population. We are about to reach out and take by the hand thousands who will come and make their homes among us.

Shall we look eastward to the older States and to Europe, or shall we look westward to Asia? Shall the Caucasian or shall the Mongolian be invited to be co-laborers with us in building up the State? Labor has been, and will continue to be, the capital of the immigrant. To European immigration, America has heretofore offered higher wages and more abundant means of support than the home country. Labor, therefore, both skilled and unskilled, has flown to us from Europe, constantly swelling our ranks, and enriching the country with its industry and genius. To this source our nation has owed the wonderful impetus of our progress in wealth and numbers.

In receiving this population, we have not ceased to be a homogeneous people; for they have been of the stock whence were derived the first American Colonies. They have been bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. Their labor has become represented in lands and houses, herds and flocks, orchards and vineyards, mills and merchandise—all with us and of us.

Their property has borne its equal burden of taxation, and they have shared our perils and hardships in war, and

our responsibilities in peace. They speak our language, and, respecting and cherishing the principles of our Government, they mingle with us congenially in all our institutions; their children are educated with ours, and both are reared together to be one people.

We can, therefore, hail the coming of this class of immigration in common with that from our older States, and welcome them among us with favor and satisfaction as brothers.

But what of the Mongolian?

An acquaintance of twenty years with the Chinese upon the Pacific Coast enables us to define his traits and qualifications with sufficient certainty.

He is unacquainted with our language, or with any language having elements common with ours. He is unaccustomed to our modes of thought, either in a social, moral or religious point of view. He is incapable of assimilating himself to our habits of life, and even his education is a discipline the reverse of our forms of reason and action, both public and private.

He is uninfluenced by our examples and observances; our Courts, even, can administer no oath which will bind his conscience. He is a Pagan in his religion, and an absolutist in his ideas of government.

He comes with no family, but his associations are with harlots of his own race. While living here he is subject to laws inscrutable to us, and when dead his body is returned to the land from whence he came. He respects neither our Government nor our soil. There is not a single tie of common brotherhood between us and him; although we admit a common humanity, he denies even this.

These features of his character are ingrained in his being, and are established as unchangeable by a history of four thousand years.

His coming among us is not from love or even respect for our institutions—it is solely for gain. But his gains are not that thrift which attaches itself to the country, becoming visible and taxable property, bearing its proportion of the burdens of government, but they are the results of delving in mines or serving for wages, all of which are hoarded and sent away to China. The ruined village and the deserted plain are places where he has wrought the most.

The money which he has earned is represented nowhere in the fixed property of the country. China has been made richer, and America has been made poorer, by his presenee.

Can we build up our State based upon the immigration of the Asiatic? The common answer is, that we can not. For American and European labor will never consent to contest the field with Chinese labor; and as soon as it is understood that the Mongolian is to be encouraged here, the European will cease to come. Which will we have—the wealth, the intellect, the virtues, the accumulations and the association of our kinsmen, or the vices of the Pagan, and the absorbing and leeching process of his work among us? I need not answer. Recent demonstrations of the people fully respond to these inquiries.

THE BURLINGAME TREATY.

A careful observation of the course of the Chinese Government will fully indicate the fact that it is the settled policy of that people to draw upon the resources of all other nations in every available form; and their peculiar

control over their own subjects facilitates the accomplishment of their purposes in this respect to a remarkable extent. The last hundred years have witnessed all Europe and America shipping to them their treasure and taking in exchange the peculiar products of China.

Whenever the Chinese have been permitted to go abroad, they seem still to have been under the control of the home government, to the extent at least, that their earnings have been returned to their native land.

To facilitate this policy of the Chinese government, they have lately procured the ratification of a treaty at Washington, by which, as the compact declares, "citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exceptions in respect to travel or residence as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

The pretended reciprocity of this treaty is an absurdity. The most favored nation stands on the narrowest limits in China, but in the United States, upon the broadest. By this treaty our people receive no enlargement of rights in China, but the Chinese are admitted freely to our unexhausted wealth,—they are even admitted to our mines without tax or tribute to our government—a privilege which no other government ever guaranteed to an alien.

China aggregates a population greater than that of all Europe and the United States combined. She hangs like a portentous cloud over our political horizon. Her people may swarm upon us like locusts. Their coming will unhinge labor; derange industry; demoralize the country;

and by claiming and receiving the ballot may upturn our system of government altogether; for the most serious apprehension from the present policy of the general government to enfranchise all inferior and servile races, and to encourage their immigration to the United States, is, that the ballot system may become despicable.

This view alarms those who revere our institutions, and who believe that intelligence, virtue and honor constitute the only safe basis of a free government.

It is said that if we restrain the immigration or importation of Chinese, we abandon the hereditary policy of the government.

This objection is not well taken. Our government in this respect, was framed upon the idea that the States held the right to admit or exclude such persons as they should deem proper, and Congress was prohibited from even excluding any class of persons previous to the year 1808. (Art. 1, Sec. 9, U. S. Constitution.) Since that date Congress has exercised this right by prohibiting the importation of Africans; and the naval power of the government has been used to enforce the prohibition.

Our government has removed Indians from States to Territories, and from one Territory to another, and confined them to limited boundaries. The States have exercised the right to exclude paupers and other classes of persons constantly, from the beginning of our history.

The States now hold the right to admit or exclude such foreign persons as they choose to admit or exclude, subject only to the treaty making power.

By the 31st section of the Bill of Rights in our Constitution, the Legislature has authority to restrain and regulate the immigration to this State of persons not qualified

to become citizens of the United States. Were it not for the existence of this treaty, the State could exercise the power to protect itself against the incursions of such of the Chinese as it should deem detrimental to its well-being.

I regard it, therefore, to be of the gravest consequence that the late treaty with China, and the policy on which it is based, receive our earnest and vigorous protest.

Upon the subject of immigration, I herewith submit a communication received from a committee of the Board of Trustees of the Labor Exchange Association of Portland, and recommend the same to your favorable consideration, as emanating from a source worthy of high respect.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Since your last meeting, by the promulgation of the so called 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Oregon has been deprived *de facto* of the first element of its Constitution, guaranteed by her admission into the Union—the right to regulate suffrage.

In the Farewell Address of Washington, we have the following remarkable and prophetic admonition: "Toward the preservation of your government and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite not only that you speedily discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of invasion upon its principles, however specious the pretenses. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown."

The spirit of invasion upon the principles of the Constitution of the United States, of which we have been fore-

warned, has already been abroad, and it has adopted the very method of assault specifically pointed out.

It has struck at the vital forces of our system and sought to implant therein the essential elements of tyranny. It has attacked the principle of local self-government in the States, which is the chief corner stone of our whole political fabric.

While discomtenuancing irregular opposition to even assumed authority on the part of the General Government in this respect, I shall not forbear placing on record my settled conviction that the two propositions last promulgated as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, effecting as they do such violence to the inherent and reserved rights of the several States, have never been legally sanctioned; and while we yield to superior force exercised in the forms of law, let our Constitution stand sustained by the will of her people as a living monument of the former dignity of the States of the Union, and as a land-mark of American liberty.

CONVENTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF U. S.

In order to cure the numerous complications and inconsistencies into which the late distracted condition of the country has thrown our fundamental laws, both State and National, at the proper time I would recommend that Oregon join with her sister States in proposing a call for a Convention of all the States to frame amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to which when fairly ratified by the Legislatures or Conventions of three-fourths of the States, elected upon the issues submitted, all the States would cheerfully acquiesce and conform their local Constitutions thereto.

This course will probably become necessary in order that the co-ordinate branches of the General Government

be better intrenched in their rights, and that the rights of the States be re-defined and acknowledged.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The State is in want of public buildings, while every succeeding year shows that the necessity for their erection is growing more and more imperative. Prudence, indeed, would dictate that we proceed slowly with these works, but nevertheless we should be making some progress in this direction. I would therefore suggest that provision be made during the present session for the gradual erection of some one of the public buildings most needed.

STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

By the 10th Section of the Act of Congress of 27th September, 1850, making donations of public lands in Oregon, the quantity of two Townships of land were donated to aid in the establishment of a University in Oregon. Also, by the 11th Section of the same Act there were granted for the same purpose parts of what was known as the "Oregon City Claim." By the 4th Section of the Act of Congress of Feb. 14th, 1859, admitting the State of Oregon into the Union, it was provided "that seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose."

These lands have been located and many of them sold, and the funds arising from the sales have been invested to use of the University Fund, but in what amounts I have not now the means of stating.

These funds, however, have, by the terms of the Constitution, been inhibited from expenditure until the period of

ten years from the adoption of the Constitution, "unless the same should be otherwise disposed of by the consent of Congress, for common school purposes." The period of ten years limitation from the adoption of the Constitution has elapsed, and Congress has not only not consented to these funds being otherwise disposed of, but has specially enjoined by act subsequent to the framing of our Constitution, that as to the seventy-two sections of land, they should be applied for the use and support of a University, "but for no other purpose." These funds therefore are subject to being marshalled now, and of being devoted to the establishment of a State University.

Allied to these provisions of Congress for a State University, is the Act of the second of July, 1862, making a grant of 90,000 acres of public lands for the establishment of an Agricultural College.

This grant has been accepted by the State, and provision for the location of the lands have been duly made, and the lands have been selected, and of excellent quality and location.

For the purpose of establishing the Agricultural College within the time required by the act making the grant, the Legislature at its last session designated Corvallis College as the Agricultural College of the State, but this designation was limited to the term of two years. It would appear that to meet the purposes of the grant steps for a permanent location of this institution should be taken.

The report of the chief officers of Corvallis College, touching the connection of that institution with the Agricultural College, submitted to me, is herewith accompanying. The report shows that the College has performed the duty assigned it by every available means, and I commend the suggestions therein to your favorable notice.

Competency of support is as necessary to success in institutions of learning as in other undertakings. If the University funds and the fund arising from the Agricultural College grant, could be united and properly administered, they would constitute a solid foundation for a State institution of high order,—one that would assist greatly to hold up the standard of education in the State.

PENITENTIARY.

Our Penitentiary has always been a serious charge upon the State. This has resulted from the want of the appliances and the discipline necessary to engage the convicts in a well adapted system of continuous industry.

Constant systematic employment is probably one of the most humane, and at the same time one of the most valued, means of reform used in public prisons. There is ample water power within the prison grounds now belonging to the State, available for all ordinary mechanical uses; also, a liberal amount of land adapted to prison use; so that it will be only a matter of organization and discipline, with a moderate outlay of money in the initiation of the work, to enable this institution to become not only self-sustaining, but possibly to render a revenue to the State. If the Assembly should consider that further legislation is necessary to enable the Superintendent to place the Penitentiary on a self-sustaining basis, I respectfully ask your attention thereto.

FINANCES.

At the last biennial session of the Legislature no appropriations were made for the support of the State Government during the following two years. The result has been that two annual collections of revenue have accumulated in the Treasury, and the public debts and liabilities

have been out-standing and drawing interest against the State.

I urge early action of your body upon this important subject, in order that justice be done the public creditor and that the further accumulation of interest be stopped.

It is apprehended that on account of the absence of means to defray the State expenses certain warrants, though issued for necessary contingencies, have been without legal authority, and will demand legislation beyond mere appropriation to secure their payment by the Treasurer. It would be just in these cases that warrants issued for fixed salaries and allowances be legalized and paid in full. But where a greater amount has been allowed to any claimant than would have been demanded, had the State not been in distress for want of appropriations, I think the law authorizing payment should provide for an equitable adjustment.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The 4th section of the Act of Congress of February 14th, 1859, provides "that five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct."

The amount of this fund should now be considerable, and there are several works of great importance and commanding necessity, which the State should push forward, or encourage by every constitutional means.

The State is also entitled to the proceeds of the sales of five hundred thousand acres of land, under the Act of

September 4, 1841, on her admission into the Union. This grant was specifically made for the purposes of internal improvements; but by Article 8th, Section 2d, of our Constitution, this fund is enumerated as a part of the provision for common schools, if Congress shall consent to such appropriation.

The consent of Congress has never been given to this diversion. I recommend that specific application be made to Congress for its consent to the use of this fund for common schools, according to the provision of our Constitution. In case this consent is withheld, the fund may then be treated as available for internal improvements.

Specific grants of lands in liberal amounts have been made by Congress for railroads and wagon roads within the State, and I am happy to note the fact that, stimulated by this assistance, good wagon roads have been made, opening up communication to every part of the interior. And railroads have been projected to connect Oregon and California, and with the East by way of the North Pacific line, while shorter lines are to connect us with other leading points of communication.

Fifty miles of the Oregon and California railroad, connecting Salem, the Capital, with Portland, the metropolis, have already been completed, and we now feel the impulse of more rapid communication. These public works should be fostered, and as far as the State has power or influence, should be made to inure to the benefit of all parts of the State equally.

TAX ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Foreign insurance companies are carrying on an extensive business within our State. •They receive the protection of our laws and derive profits from their business here,

without being subject to any proportionate contribution to support our Government.

It is customary in other States to tax such corporations upon some proper basis; for instance, a percentage upon their gross receipts within the State—and I am informed that such assessments are regarded by the parties interested as but just, and are cheerfully paid.

The revenue inuring to the State from this source, under a well devised law for that purpose providing the usual rates of taxation, would approximate the sum of ten thousand dollars annually.

As these insurance companies do business throughout the State, I would recommend that the present law requiring them to deposit securities with the County Treasurers in the county where they hold their principal office, be so amended as to require the same to be deposited with the State Treasurer, as more appropriate and better suited to public convenience.

PAY OF OFFICERS.

The important duties and the growing responsibilities which are cast upon the Executive office indicate that the office of Private Secretary will be one of labor and constant attention to business. As no other clerical force is allowed, it appears to me that such pay should be provided for this officer as would at least secure the services of a competent book-keeper in an ordinary mercantile house. The sum of six hundred dollars per annum, now allowed by law, is entirely inadequate. The same remark is applicable to the salary of the Assistant Secretary of State, which is four hundred dollars per annum. These two offices require competent, capable and responsible men, ex-

clusively devoted to their several duties ; such cannot be secured without fair compensation.

SUPREME COURT.

In the organization of our Judiciary the framers of the Constitution provided that a single class of Judges should hold both the Supreme Court and the Circuit Courts, but that when the population of the State should amount to two hundred thousand, the Legislative Assembly might provide for the election of Supreme and Circuit Judges in distinct classes.

It was evidently anticipated that at first the labor of the Courts would not be excessive, while the condition of the State dictated economy in all departments.

While I do not think we have reached the amount of population required by the Constitution to entitle us to a separate Supreme Court, an act, properly framed, providing for such Court and the election of Judges at our next biennial election, would meet with the Executive sanction, as I believe by that time the limit of population will have been substantially reached, that the welfare of the State requires separate Courts, and that, by the present organization, the labor devolved upon the Judges is excessive.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The Asylum for the Insane is the foster child of the State. In the provision for the unfortunate, the best humanities of a people are exhibited. I need not ask you to extend a kind hand to this institution.

The deaf and dumb and the blind must ere long be provided for also.

Our State needs much well considered legislative labor at your hands, of which, as your body is composed of men

of large experience, you will be the better judges. I will, however, further suggest that there should be a thorough revision of our Common School system, so that it shall be organized upon the idea of efficiency in every department.

The management and disposal of the State lands constitutes an important public trust, and good faith to the occupants and purchasers requires that there should be provided such official service, in respect to tenure and disposal, as will place titles beyond chance of falling into confusion.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to congratulate you upon the promptness and harmony which have signalized your organization. It will be taken as an earnest of your devotion to duty, and as a promise to the country of an industrious and successful session.

And now, in the presence of all the Departments of our proud young State, assembled here by your invitation, permit me the expression:—In our laws, let us have wisdom; in their adjudication by the Courts, justice; and in their administration and final execution, faithfulness and firmness. In this sentiment I promise you the performance of my part.

L. F. GROVER.

APPENDIX.

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

Labor Exchange, of Portland.

PORTLAND, August 23, 1870.

Hon. L. F. Grover, Governor of Oregon—Sir: The undersigned, a Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Labor Exchange Association of Portland, beg leave to offer for your consideration, and that of the Legislature of this State at its approaching session, some suggestions on the subject of immigration; and also, to invite your attention to the propriety of the State rendering pecuniary aid, by some measure not involving extravagant expenditure, to the association we represent.

We do not deem it necessary to enter into any lengthy argument to illustrate the benefits to accrue to the State from large immigrations; a few facts will be sufficient. Oregon ranks with the largest of the States in point of territorial area, and among the smallest in population. Its natural resources in everything that contributes to build up large and prosperous communities, are equal to the

finest portions of the United States. The climate has no equal for salubrity and healthfulness. The soil is remarkably fertile; and there are many millions of acres of land in our mountains and valleys, on the coast and in the interior, open to purchase and settlement at moderate prices. For the ordinary branches of agriculture, no climate or country can possess more favorable conditions. Possessed of mines of iron and coal, of great extent and value, together with the most extensive forests of timber, with mill streams and water power in abundance, it is capable of being developed into a manufacturing State of no small importance.

That great benefits are to be derived by the people of such a State, from the immigration in large numbers of an industrial people from other States, and from European countries, is a proposition which, we take for granted, will not be disputed.

We need population—not of traders, professional men, or mere laborers, for a large influx of those classes, without a corresponding accession of producers, would be a positive detriment—but we want a farming population, especially of that class that requires land in small tracts for permanent homes, and devotes itself to the cultivation of a variety of products; for our country and climate are adapted to their pursuits. A very large proportion of the immigration landed at Castle Garden during the past few years is of that class. They are not the dregs of European society, as many people have been misled to believe, but families whose industrious habits have enabled them to accumulate sufficient means to emigrate to America, and settle themselves on the cheap lands of the West.

A report published by the Department of State at Washington, March 31, 1870, puts the total number of im-

migrants which arrived in the United States during the year 1869 at 345,653; of these, 266,569 arrived at the port of New York. The report of the Department of Agriculture for 1868, in a chapter on immigration, says that over one-fourth of the entire immigration received from foreign countries during the period of our natural existence, has been received in the past nine years—that is, from 1860 to 1868 inclusive. This influx of population amounted during those nine years to 2,141,403 souls.

Some statistics have been published, which go to show the final destination of all these people. The Superintendent at Castle Garden, in his published report, says that in one week, in June, 1870, there arrived at that place 11,822 immigrants; 8,000 of these started immediately for the West. During the year ending May, 31, 1870, over 316,000 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, of whom about one-twentieth were Scandinavians. Of these latter, two-thirds have gone West. They brought with them nearly \$500,000 in money. Of 50,000 immigrants who arrived in the month of May, New York got 14,000; Illinois, 6,000; Pennsylvania, 6,000; New Jersey, 1,500; New England States, 3,000; Southern States, 1,700; the remainder, amounting to nearly 18,000, went West. The value of immigrants has been variously estimated. The Louisville Commercial Convention set the mark at \$1,500. Probably a safer estimate is to be had from Mr. Frederick Kapp, one of the Commissioners of Immigration in New York city. He reckons an immigrant worth just as much to this country as it costs to produce a native born laborer of the same average ability. This cost, he estimates, is \$1,500 in the case of a male, and half as much for a female. Averaging the ages and sexes of the immigrants, he estimates each worth \$1,125. He estimates further,

that immigrants bring with them an average of \$150 each, in money and personal property, making the total accession of value from such immigrants, \$1,275.

An examination of the foregoing figures will furnish a clue to the remarkable prosperity enjoyed by some of the Western States the past few years. The fact is, those States have been built up within a few years from mere outlying territories into great States, by immigration alone. This is particularly so in the case of Minnesota and Kansas. The population of Minnesota in 1860 was 172,022; in 1865, about 250,000; and at the close of the year 1868, it was stated in the annual message of the Governor to be 445,000.

Kansas has increased its population from 107,110 in 1860 to somewhere in the neighborhood of 550,000 in 1870. Both States have thoroughly efficient immigrant organizations, supported by the State. The Board of Immigration of the State of Missouri estimate the additional revenue to the State, derived from immigration by the taxation of the property of immigrants, and the increased value of other property consequent upon the settlement of that immigration in the State, to more than double the appropriations made annually in aid of their immigration scheme. So that Missouri is not only increasing her wealth and population permanently by this means, but makes the operation pay as it goes. These States have gone into the immigration business with energy and enterprise. Their associations have their agents in New York and the principal seaport towns in Europe. Their circulars, maps and emigrant guides are distributed in the language and to the people of all nationalities. Their agents put themselves in communication with, and become the representative agents in Europe and the Atlantic States for ocean steam-

ship and railway lines, and by educating the emigrant to start from his home for their States as his objective point create business for those lines and offer an inducement by which cheaper transportation is secured. At his place of destination the emigrant is received by a local agent who is supplied with maps and price lists of lands in his neighborhood, and authorized to make sales; he acts, also, as the agent for manufacturers of portable houses and other supplies, which he furnishes to the immigrants at original cost. Thus the emigrant secures cheap transportation, attention while en route, cheap lands, and cheap supplies to start with. These people readily adapt themselves to their new surroundings, become contented and prosperous in their new homes, and write back to the old country for their friends to follow them. These organizations draw their emigrating land-buyers from the educated and Christian communities of Central and Northern Europe—a class which brings with it habits of industry and economy.

The President of the Kansas organization, J. S. Loomis, Esq., in a letter on the subject of European Immigration, says: "There are twenty millions of people in European countries who are thinking of emigrating to America as a possible fact, and there are half that number who will come here as soon as circumstances become favorable."

The importance of an energetic effort being made to get a share of this flow of population, and also of the emigrating classes of the Atlantic States, is felt by all who are interested in the material development of Oregon. It is a question of plain matter of fact business which Oregon can not afford to neglect.

No State can afford to remain inert and passive in this matter while neighboring States are exerting themselves

to reap the benefits to arise from this Eastern immigration.

The difficulty now will be for Oregon to make her claims heard among other contestants. Those who have been isolated here for ten or fifteen years do not realize how little is known of this State in the East, and still less in Europe. But even if we were as well known as our sister State, California, still we should stand at such a disadvantage in some other respects as to need special efforts to enable us to meet with any degree of success.

The Labor Exchange Association has directed its efforts mainly to overcome that want of information existing abroad, by the distribution of pamphlets and other printed matter. In this enterprise of advertising the State, the Association has met with good success, considering the means at command. The plan of organization is similar to that of a private corporation. It is managed by a Board of ten Trustees, who elect from their number a President, Vice President, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee. A Secretary is appointed by the Board, who has the power, also, to employ such other persons to carry out the objects of the Association as they may deem advisable, and to fix the compensation of the same. The by-laws define the duties of the different officers, and provide for the annual and other meetings of the Association and of the Board of Trustees. The revenues are derived from private subscription. Any person who pays into the treasury ten dollars or more in any one year becomes a member for that year, and is entitled to cast one vote at the annual and other meetings for every ten dollars so paid in. No charges are made at the office for any business transacted there.

The plan of operations contemplated by the by-laws is

to collect statistics of the agricultural and other resources of the State, and as occasion may require, publish and distribute them through the Eastern States and Europe; or in other words, to advertise the State—not by the publication of exaggerated statements, but of simple facts—and thereby let the people of other countries know what Oregon has to offer them. Information is obtained of vacant Government lands, and of private lands for sale or rent, of the opportunities for business or employment in different sections of the State, whereby immigrants on their arrival are enabled to save themselves time and money, as it becomes a general intelligence office for their benefit. Orders are received for help of all kinds and from all parts of the State, and the immigrant and others assisted in procuring employment.

The Association was an experiment, to begin with. Its success in bringing Oregon into notice, and in advertising the just claims held by our State upon the attention of the emigrating classes, has been great enough to justify us in making an earnest effort for its continuance.

The Association was organized in the latter part of August, 1869, and the office opened for business about the 1st of October following.

Up to the 1st of August, 1870, a period of about ten months, about ten thousand copies of various publications relating to the resources of Oregon have been distributed in the Atlantic States, including a few sent to Europe. The pamphlets prepared in the office, and published under the direction of the Board of Trustees, comprise the bulk of those publications. They contain every kind of information that would be interesting to people who contemplate emigration. The last edition, published in April last, is very full and complete in statistical and other in-

formation. It is generally conceded to be the best adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, of any publication we have had in Oregon. By placing it in the hands of the leading newspapers throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the hands of prominent men, commercial organizations, agricultural and horticultural societies, it has been the means of scattering information far and wide, and of attracting toward Oregon the attention necessary to be aroused before we can expect any very considerable amount of immigration.

Up to August 1st, there were received at the office from the States east of the Rocky Mountains, over six hundred applications, by letter, for information concerning Oregon. Nearly all of them were received since the 1st of March—the first few months of the Society's existence having been consumed in making itself known abroad.

Hundreds of the Society's publications have been obtained at the office by private parties from all parts of the State, and sent to their friends in the older States.

It may not be amiss to cite one or two cases to illustrate the workings of such a method of advertising. A German resident of Portland having obtained a copy of the first pamphlet issued, last December, sent it to some friends in Stephenson county, Illinois. It fell into the hands of a rich German farmer of that county, Mr. Paul Ohling, who made up his mind from the description therein given, that he would go and take a look at Oregon. He arrived at Portland in June last, looked through the Willamette Valley, and finally bought a farm in Linn county for which he paid \$13,000. He has gone back to Illinois after his family, and proposes to bring with him a small colony of his German neighbors who wait for his return for further information. Another instance is that of a Mr.

Chalmers, a Scottish farmer, who came to California last Spring for the purpose of buying land and making his home there. While in San Francisco, he accidentally got hold of one of our pamphlets and was induced to make a visit to Oregon, the result of which was, that he bought a farm in Washington county, for which he paid \$12,000. He has returned to Scotland after his family, and to inform his friends and neighbors of all the advantages existing in Oregon.

During ten months ending the first of August, 398 persons obtained employment through the office. Of these, all but ninety-two were recent arrivals in Oregon at the time of their engagements. It is usually the case that on the arrival of the steamer from San Francisco, numbers of new comers apply at the office for information of various kinds, either for lands to settle upon, where and how to find them, for employment or information relative to advantages and opportunities in different sections for business or labor. The office is provided with the means of furnishing all such with the information they need, except that our finances have not been in condition to enable us to procure proper maps of the public surveys.

The expenditures of the Association for ten months have been as follows:

For Books, Printing, Postage, Stationery, and the circulation of printed matter.....	\$1,066 03
For Office rent, and Fuel.....	277 50
For Furniture and Fixtures.....	79 00
For Salary of Secretary	1,395 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,817 53</u>

Funds to meet these expenses were obtained almost entirely from the business men of Portland—only two subscribers having been obtained out of the city. The pres-

ent financial basis of the Association, is a monthly subscription list, embracing 117 subscribers, in sums, ranging from one dollar up to five dollars, payable monthly, and amounting in the aggregate to \$264 00 per month. This arrangement is to cease the 1st of January, 1871, by the terms of the subscription; and unless aid can be obtained from the State, the office will have to be closed then, as the burden of sustaining it thus far has been quite heavy, particularly so on some individuals. And again, voluntary subscription is a resource too precarious to carry on an enterprise of the kind. On one occasion it became necessary for the Trustees to pledge their private credit to get their pamphlets published.

Now, if aid can be obtained from the State, it is proposed to continue the plan of operations already commenced. First—by publishing from time to time, in pamphlet form, descriptions of Oregon, its soil, climate, and agricultural and other resources, together with such other information as would be valuable to emigrants, and contribute to bring Oregon into prominent notice, and the distribution of these amongst the classes of people for whom they are intended. Second—to employ an agent in New York city, to represent the claims of Oregon amongst the immigrants that land there, to furnish them information and arrange for their transportation. Third—to keep open an office in Portland, with a competent person to attend to the business of the Association, collect statistics, prepare its publications, etc., etc., and to keep the office furnished with suitable maps of public lands, whereby immigrants who may be strangers to our land system, can learn how and where lands are to be obtained for settlement; and where information of all kinds interesting to strangers in a new country can be obtained free of cost.

Fourth—to procure employment for immigrants and others as far as practicable.

We think the State should bear the expense of this, as the State at large is to be benefitted by it. It is not just that a few persons should be taxed, even with their own consent, for that which benefits all alike.

We do not propose to suggest large expenditures of money to carry out our plans. Our expenses for ten months have been a fraction over \$2,800, but the Trustees have not had the means to make their work near as successful as it might be made; and they have not been able to provide for an agent in New York. The quantity of printed matter issued from the office has been very small, considering the extent of country and number of people we desire to reach. We have not been able to publish them in any language but the English. In short, the operations of the society have been cramped in many ways by want of means.

Finally, we submit the question for your earnest consideration, believing that it will receive the attention that its importance demands.

Very respectfully,

H. C. LEONARD,

C. H. LEWIS,

DONALD MACLEAY,

Committee.

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

State Agricultural College.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

August 31st, 1870.

To His Excellency, L. F. GROVER,

Governor of Oregon:

In behalf of the Board of Trustees of Corvallis College, designated by the Legislative Assembly of Oregon at its last session as the State College of Agriculture, I submit to you the following Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1870.

The establishment of the Agricultural College of Oregon is due to the bounty of the General Government. On the second day of July, 1862, Congress passed an Act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which might provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Meehanic Arts. Under this Act the share of the State of Oregon was 90,000 acres. The Institution was obliged by the terms of the original Act, to be in operation at a period not later than the year 1867. But a sub-

sequent Act, approved on the 23d day of July, 1866, extended the time within which the Industrial Colleges might be established, by another period of five years. The Legislature availed itself of this privilege to the extent of one year, when the Agricultural College of Oregon was established by formal enactment, Oct. 27th, 1869.

The Act of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, designating Corvallis College as the Agricultural College of the State, is entitled "An Act to secure the location of the lands donated by Congress to the State for an Agricultural College, and to establish such College."

The Trustees of the College met on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1868, and adopted a resolution accepting the terms and conditions prescribed in said Act of the Legislative Assembly.

In accordance with the above mentioned Act of the Legislature, the College was entitled to receive twenty-two students to be appointed by the State Senators, one student from each Senatorial District. Of this number seventeen presented certificates of appointment, and were assigned their respective places in the College classes during the first year. The Act to which allusion has been made, together with the vote of acceptance on the part of the Trustees of Corvallis College, also the names of Agricultural College Students, and course of study may be found in the Catalogue for 1868 and '69 accompanying this Report.

At the beginning of the year 1869-70 five new students were appointed to fill the vacancies, when the number was twenty-two as provided by the Legislature.

These students were faithfully instructed in all the arts, sciences and other studies, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Congress, so far as it was possible.

It will be remembered that not one dollar was appropriated by the Legislature to inaugurate the Agricultural College. This we think is an anomaly in the history of Colleges. And as the Act of the Legislature designating Corvallis College as the Agricultural College of Oregon did not make it permanent, but liable to removal by any future Legislature, even without the consent of the Trustees—for the reasons above mentioned the Board did not deem it proper to make that large expenditure of means necessary, in order to fully carry out the requirements of the Act of Congress. Nevertheless, at the commencement of the last Collegiate year the Trustees did purchase a splendid Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, costing in the aggregate \$1,200 for the use of the College.

This has greatly facilitated the labors of the Professors in the Agricultural Department.

The students have not been instructed in Military Tactics, as this would have involved the employment of a Professor of Military Science, and the purchase of uniform and arms. Neither have they been instructed in practical Agriculture, as this would have necessitated the purchase (or rent) and the furnishing an Agricultural Farm. Instruction has been given in all the other studies pertaining to the Agricultural Department.

The effort to establish an Agricultural College for Oregon is in its incipency, and it must be evident, to make it a success, it ought to be permanently located, and that, too, at the earliest practicable moment, as any delay in this respect must result in injury to the Institution.

Nor is this all. It must be apparent that in order to inaugurate this Institution successfully, and in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Congress, some further aid of a material kind should be granted by the State.

An appropriation of a few thousand dollars would enable the Trustees to place the Agricultural College upon a basis of permanent success ; and it is believed that no appropriation could be made which would confer more lasting benefits upon the State at large. The utilization of science, the practical application of its truths to Agricultural and Mechanical pursuits, is the grand and beneficent object contemplated by Congress in making the grant in question.

To whatever Institution of Learning the important trust is confided, the fostering care of the Legislative Assembly will doubtless be extended to a degree commensurate with the interests involved.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. SEARS, *Pres.*

B. R. BIDDLE, *Sec.*

By order of the Board,

W. A. FINLEY,
Chairman of Committee.

The Treasurer of the College furnishes the following statement of amounts received as Tuition from the State Treasurer :

For the year ending July 8, 1869.....	\$415,12½
For the year ending June 30, 1870.....	960,00
Total.....	<u>\$1375,12½</u>

Respectfully submitted,

A. CAUTHORN,
Treasurer Corvallis College.